



THE AMERICAN

VOL. II.—NO. 44.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

PRICE, 3 CENTS.

NOTES.

THE dispatches in regard to Mr. GARFIELD are characterized by such a happy monotony in their reiteration of favorable symptoms, that the newspapers no longer give them the first place on their pages. Some of them begin to find time to discuss the quarrel between Dr. BLISS and Dr. BAXTER, which occurred in a room adjoining the President's, soon after the shooting. As both the doctors belong to the volunteer surgeons who entered the service during the war, it is somewhat absurd to describe the dispute as one between that and the regular branch of the service. The merits of the quarrel cannot be settled until it is adjudicated by the Medical Society to which both belong. Dr. BAXTER claims that he, as the family physician, was entitled to take charge as soon as he arrived on the scene. Dr. BLISS's friends allege that Mr. GARFIELD expressly desired that that gentleman should "take care of him." This seems to be confirmed by the fact that the President has not asked to see Dr. BAXTER, nor in any way noticed his absence. But of this there is a possible explanation in the fact that Mr. GARFIELD knew of Dr. BAXTER's having left Washington before that terrible Saturday, and may not have been told of his return.

THE District Attorney of the District of Columbia announces that GUITEAU will not be prosecuted until the expiring of "a year and a day," as the President's death within that time is needed to make his act murder. He also expresses his purpose to keep his prisoner secluded. To this, Judge E. R. HOAR of Massachusetts objects, very properly. The law assumes a prisoner's innocence until his guilt has been proved. Up to that point his detention must be of no greater severity than is needed to insure that he shall not escape. He cannot be "secluded" from friends and legal advisers, without violating the common law. It is true that there is no reason to doubt this man's guilt. But the rule must not be broken in this case, as the precedent of its violation might be used against others, of whose guilt there might be room for doubt, and whose defence would be crippled by such restraints.

ALL the Governors except one have accepted Mr. FOSTER's suggestion of a day of public thanksgiving for the President's recovery. He, of Texas, thinks it would be inconsistent with the separation of Church and State for him to "direct religious services." Gov. ROBERTS must have a poor opinion of Texas piety, if he thinks it necessary to "direct religious services" on such an occasion. The Governors of other States will confine themselves to suggesting or recommending such services, and this will be quite sufficient. As for the separation of the functions of Church and State, it is not the American idea that the State is an irreligious body, or that it ignores the Churches of the land, because it refuses to confer upon any or all of them peculiar legal privileges. Neither can it be said with truth that they "are and ought to be kept separate in their functions." The Church has the preservation of public morals and public order as its duty, equally with the State. The truth is that this Governor of Texas is somewhat of a crank. His record on the school question in his own State is sufficient to show that.

It is reported, although not on the best authority, that the whole Cabinet is convinced of the need for a reform in the Civil Service. Even Mr. BLAINE, we are told, has yielded to the logic of the situation. He has been so overrun with applicants for the miserable handful of consulships at his disposal, that he wants the system of appointment changed. If this news be true, then Mr. GARFIELD's administration will be more happy in its relation to this question than was that of Mr. HAYES. In the last Cabinet one or two men agreed with the President as to this reform, while the rest ignored it. Mr. SHERMAN, for instance, did his best to turn the Bureau of Internal Revenue into a political machine, and when Mr. RAUM resisted, he deprived him of the appointing power, which Mr. WINDOM has just restored to him. But when the Cabinet come to details, they will find that reform which touches merely the mode of appointment will be worthless. Mr. JAMES cannot order a competitive examination whenever a country post office falls vacant. Mr. BLAINE cannot send out as our Consuls men selected by the examination sieve. The chief classes of posts, outside the Washington clerkships, which cause the greatest scramble and the worst pressure on the time of Cabinet officials, will have to be filled by simple

selection. And nothing but permanence in the tenure of office will prevent the same mischievous rush for place as at present.

It seems that the Indians believe in permanence in the tenure of office. The Navajoes of New Mexico threaten to kill a new Agent who has been sent them, out of pure love for his predecessor and indignation at his removal.

THE Department of the Interior has done well to remove the absurd restriction, which assigned certain tribes exclusively to one denomination of Christians, and forbade others to labor in that field. The four denominations which are doing their duty by the Indians—the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians, the Catholics and the Presbyterians—have no desire for the retention of this rule. Other Churches are doing like the Methodists, little, or like the Dutch Reformed, nothing, and yet, like the dog in the manger, they exclude more zealous Christians from fields they hardly pretend to occupy. Such a rule savors far more of an objectionable union of State and Church than does Governor FOSTER's innocent suggestion, which Governor ROBERTS met with so decided a negative.

THE long struggle at Albany, which has been exhausting to the actors in it, and has afforded but indifferent entertainment to the spectators, has ended in the election of Mr. LAPHAM to the U. S. Senate, as successor to Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING. Mr. LAPHAM is a lawyer of good repute, and, although less brilliant than the late "pri-mate," may do the State some service if, discarding the example of his predecessor, he avoids the mistake of endeavoring to use his high office in furtherance of his own interests, at the sacrifice of his duty to his constituents.

IT is announced that the Treasury has reaffirmed an old decision that journalists returning to the country from abroad will be permitted hereafter to bring in, free of duty, the books they have bought, on the ground that these are "the tools of their trade." The application of this expression to books originated with ISAAC T. HOPPER, the Quaker humorist, who on this plea secured the free entry of the library of a clerical fellow-passenger. The Revised Statutes now cover such cases as that in which the genial Friend was interested, by allowing the free importation of "professional books." But it is doubtful if the journalist can claim to belong to a profession, in the legal sense of that word, though Secretary Sherman so decided, and still more doubtful what could be classed as the professional books of his profession, if there be one. For this reason, it seems, the Custom House people have revived Isaac T. Hopper's witty application of the broader expression.

IT is good news for the whole country that the revival of industry has reached the Pacific Coast, and that California no longer has a redundancy of laboring men. Wages are good, and employers in some branches are unable to obtain as many men as they could find work for. This, let us hope, will put an end to the unhappy dissensions between rich and poor, which have left so many marks on the new constitution of the State, and which made the political fortunes of such worthies as DENNIS KEARNY and his reverence Mayor KALLOCH. Such bitterness as has raged among the laboring classes in San Francisco for years past, while morally wrong, is always traceable in part to causes which should excite a fervent sympathy. But the working-people of the Pacific Coast have had but scant sympathy from any part of the country.

One of the watchwords of the anti-Chinese agitators in San Francisco was *leper*. A report of the Leper Hospital of that city shows the marked presence of this disease among our Mongolian immigrants. The hospital authorities have shipped forty-five of the victims of this terrible malady back to China, but the friends of some of those now on hand claim right of hospital, and are suing for this right in the courts of the State. The Chinese themselves, like the Orientals, believe the disease to be infectious as well as hereditary, and as much as possible avoid contact with the diseased. But the only white case in the hospital is that of a sailor, who caught the disease in the Bombay trade, and is expected to die within the year. Leprosy is known to exist also among the white people of Lower Louisiana, as well as among the white fishermen on the coast of New Brunswick.

It is good news that Georgia is investigating the treatment her convicts are receiving in the chain-gangs in which they are hired out to contractors. For years past this has been a matter of public scandal. The abuses of the system are so well known that in the last election it was thought by the dissatisfied Democrats a good argument against prominent candidates that they were interested in the contracts for convicts. The committee of investigation has discovered a state of things which is disgraceful to the State. The gangs are worked under conditions which are fatal to the health, the character and even the chastity of the convicts. It is a survival of slavery, with the difference that the contractor has not even that monetary interest in his "hands," which was counted a principal safeguard of the slave's life and limbs. The report must open the eyes of the most indifferent to the mischiefs of the system, and the thing now most to be feared is that Georgia will try to "reform" the system, instead of abolishing it. It is not capable of any real reform. The State should take her convicts under her own supervision, and should treat them while in confinement with reference to their adequate punishment and their moral reform, making the question of their self-support a secondary one. It is this vicious notion that the chief end of convict management is self-support that is the root of the trouble. Georgia and some other States in the South, simply try to apply that idea in a state of society where agriculture takes the place of prominence, and manufacturing of any kind is not common. The records of the punishments inflicted in our own Western Penitentiary show that the contract system is open to very serious abuses, even where the contractors have the employment at hand within the bounds of the prison.

We were among the first, if we were not the first, to express disapprobation of the proposal to bring the remains of WILLIAM PENN to Philadelphia. There was anything but a unanimous approval of the idea among the people of this city. There will be no general regret that our excellent townsmen, Mr. HARRISON, who undertook to negotiate the matter, has been anticipated with a decided and discourteous refusal from the trustees of the English graveyard, where PENN lies buried with his wives and his children. Those who have traced the whole course of WILLIAM PENN's relations to Pennsylvania know that there would be a great incongruity in bringing his remains to Philadelphia, unless we did it in the penitent spirit in which Florence in vain begged that DANTE's bones might be returned to her. We did not drive Penn into exile, nor did we threaten to burn him alive if we found him in our jurisdiction, as Florence did to her greatest son. But the relations between the proprietor and the province were constantly unpleasant, and from an enterprise in which the great Friend had embarked all his hopes and much of his fortune, he derived little else than disquiet and contention.

ABOUT once a week we hear from London that the Princess LOUISE will not go back to Canada, that she hates the people and the country, and that her husband is about to be recalled. These stories generally originate with the "Society" newspapers in London, whose writers dearly love a fling at the Royal Family. One of their latest inventions was that the Queen desires the passage of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, in order that she may marry the Princess BEATRICE to the Prince of Hesse, former husband of the Princess ALICE. The Queen has done some foolish things, but she has not so lost her senses as to desire a marriage which would scandalize more than nine-tenths of her subjects. It would be well for the reigning family, if it were possible to speak with as much confidence in regard to the Prince of Wales's relations to Col. VALENTINE BAKER. This worthy was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and was cashiered from the army for attempting to outrage an innocent girl in a railway carriage. After his imprisonment expired, he entered the Turkish service, and on his return as Pasha BAKER was rehabilitated publicly by the Army and Navy Club at the instance of the heir to the throne. By a vote of nearly ten to one, the members of that club, officers in the army or the navy, declared him not guilty of any conduct inconsistent with the character of a gentleman. This is one of the saddest indications of the moral looseness of English society, that we have met with. Such a vote would have been disgraceful in any ordinary London club, but it is still worse as adopted by that which especially represents the military services of the nation. It has always been assumed that these services inherited something of the chivalrous spirit of the middle ages, and were set for the defence of the helpless and the innocent. Nothing but the possession of that spirit can prevent their deterioration in character through the nature of the services they are called to perform. But English soldiers and sailors agree in declaring that an attempt at rape under the most dastardly circumstances is not inconsistent with the character of a gentleman! And when the hand of the heir to the throne is made so visible in it, the event becomes a portent of a reign not unlike that of "the first gentleman in Europe," and the greatest blackguard. Indeed we can remember nothing in the story of GEORGE IV. which furnishes a parallel to the shameless cynicism of this vote.

THE land bill is making fair progress in the House of Commons, although it did not get out of the Committee of the Whole on Monday last, as was hoped. The general character of the amendments has been such as will help it in its passage through the Lords; but the tenants scored a point when it was amended in such a way as to authorize the courts to set aside recent leases which had been dictated to the tenant under threats of eviction or the like. The objectionable clauses providing for the outlay of the public money in promoting emigration for an under-populated country, have been abandoned virtually if not formally by cutting down the appropriation to £70,000 a year for three years. This sounds very unlike Mr. GLADSTONE's declaration that he was ready to spend millions in helping the Irish to get out of Ireland, and the sound is so different that the Land League may be satisfied with their victory. The three commissioners who have been selected to supervise the workings of the Law are not the best selection possible. A rather feather-headed lawyer, a land-agent and a land-lord do not make up a team which will inspire the Irish people with much confidence. Curiously enough, the land-agent, Mr. JOHN E. VERNON, is the one of the three in whom they have the greatest confidence, although Mr. Sergeant O'HAGAN is a man of nationalist sentiments, which find their vent in bad poetry. Mr. VERNON is known to favor peasant proprietorships.

The importance of having the interpretation of the new Land Law in the right sort of hands, is seen by a recent and disastrous failure of the BRIGHT clauses in the Law of 1870. Those clauses provided that when an Irish property was sold under the Encumbered Estates Act of 1849, the holding of each tenant should be sold separately, and that the tenants should be notified by the courts to appear and bid. This occurred in the case of the Hagarenic estates in County Kerry. The court sent the tenants the notice, and they appeared at the time specified. It was then informed that the property had been sold in a lump to a private bidder, and when it refused to recognize the sale, an appeal was taken to a higher court at Dublin. The higher court confirmed the sale as did the House of Lords, to which the tenants appealed. There can be no question that this was exactly such a case as the BRIGHT clauses were meant to cover. But the landed interest has driven Mr. O'CONNELL's "coach and six horses" through those clauses, and is getting ready for the Land Law of 1881.

FRANCE has captured Sfax, the Tunisian seaport in which the discontented subjects of the Bey were foolish enough to organize resistance within the reach of the cannon of the French fleet. But this only transfers the focus of the rebellion to a more favorable locality. The final struggle for the mastery of Tunis is to be fought at Kairun, the holy city of the province; and before it is ended France may have paid very dearly for her new acquisition. There are signs that nothing less than a holy war, a "war of zeal," is impending in Northern Africa. The emissaries of Islam have been preaching it for these years in every corner of the Kaliphate, and the French encroachments on Tunis offer the first favorable opportunity to put their preaching into practice. In Bulgaria and Thessaly the Sultan has been in the way, and his concessions of Moslem territory from motives of policy have been covered by the sanction of his authority as Kaliph. But in Tunis he is Kaliph only, with no policy and no responsibility, to check the doings of the party of action. He will not check them any more than he must; he knows he is already under suspicion as a luke-warm believer. It is quite possible that a rival Kaliph of the Fatimite line will be found before long among the hereditary guardians of the Kaaba, and that the great revival of Moslem zeal, which began last century among the Wahabees, will bear its natural fruit in a general war upon the Christian neighbors of the Mohammedan world.

ABOLISH THE INTERNAL TAXES.

NOTHING in the whole subject of national finance is now of more serious importance than to consider our future policy as to the amount and sources of revenue. We must presently decide two questions: (1) Shall we continue to collect an enormous annual surplus? and (2) If not, shall we abolish the internal revenue taxation, or reduce the duties on imported goods? For the last fiscal year of which we have full reports, that ending June 30, 1880, in spite of lavish expenditure in many directions, and in spite of the enormously increased payments on "arrears of pension" account, considerably more than half the great sum collected by taxation from our own people was a surplus, and was used to take up bonds whose payment was neither due nor desired by the holders. And for the fiscal year just closed, out of the gross amount of internal revenue collected, (say \$133,000,000) scarcely less than three-fourths has again been a surplus, and has been similarly applied.

Such excessive collections of revenue, whatever we may think as to their necessity heretofore, are no longer defensible. They are not

essential to the maintenance of the public credit, nor are they required to meet any actual obligations of the debt. It is no wonder, therefore, if they challenge attention in other countries as well as at home, so that we find the *Economist*, of London, eagerly discussing the subject, urging the needlessness of such excessive revenues, and instructing us, of course, that in the reductions that should be made it is the tariff which ought to be particularly shorn—in order that English products may the more readily enter our markets. But we need no such advice as this, and, if we preserve our good sense, are certainly not likely to adopt it. The considerations that draw our attention to the surplus revenues all point out the propriety of greatly reducing, and, at the earliest possible moment, entirely abolishing, the present system of internal taxation. The customs must be adjusted separately and upon considerations which particularly apply to them, but the question of internal revenue and taxation is a simple one, readily to be disposed of. The plain fact in relation to it is that when we no longer require the revenue the taxation should cease. Unlike the duties on imports, it benefits no one, but is solely and entirely a burden upon the interests of the people.

In considering the Internal Revenue, our attention is challenged by these facts :

1. It is the continuance of the tax system of the war. At the close of the second decade since its creation, every matured obligation of the war having been met and provided for, and such surplus revenues collected year by year, that the reduction of the debt principal approaches a thousand millions of dollars, we are still collecting nearly the average amount levied in the whole nineteen years. The sum now received is, in fact, greater than in any year back to 1871, and has steadily increased for the past four years. Only in seven years out of the nineteen has the internal revenue been so large as it now is, and those were in the war and immediately following its close. So heavy a burden has many hurtful consequences. The collections from spirits cause continual friction, and occasional bloodshed in the South; in the very region where, of all, it is desirable *not* to have the national authority associated in the popular mind with exaction and oppression; and the necessity for the armed demonstrations, the raids upon "moonlight" distillers, the skirmishes and miniature battles, is extremely to be deplored. The freedom of the people to use their grain products as they choose, to distil or not distil, and to be exempt from the offensive surveillance of the government, with its bodies of soldiers following close at the heels of gauger and collector, would add in no small degree to the quietude of the South, and the sacrifice of a single life in the further exaction of this tax of the war is a deplorable perpetuation of the war itself.

2. These taxes constitute a serious public burden. While this is obviously the case, from the fact that they draw nearly or quite one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars annually from the pockets of the people, it is especially true when they are considered in the light of the burden which they lay upon our export account. More than 90 per cent. of these taxes came in 1879-80 from spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors, and in all of these we have an export trade struggling for its growth with foreign competition. Some of the remaining stamp taxes, especially that on bank checks, are annoying and troublesome, while that on matches is just so much exacted from the necessities of the people. The public burden is increased to an appreciable degree, indirectly, by the continual cost of prosecutions for violations of the internal revenue laws. The needless expenses of this sort—fees of district attorneys and marshals, pay and mileage of witnesses and jurors, etc., etc.—add largely every year to the weight of these taxes that are themselves needless.

3. The excessive revenues naturally promote extravagance in the public expenditures. This is one of the most serious considerations facing us. Jobs thrive because the Treasury is rich. The very custodians of the funds necessarily relax their vigilant guardianship somewhat when they feel that even if there should be waste the surplus is great enough to bear it.

4. The Internal Revenue Bureau maintains a large body of officials, and thus adds to the difficulty with which the question of reform in the civil service is to be treated. The true initial in this reform is the reduction of the national army of officials to its lowest practicable dimensions. Especially is it to be desired that those officers who are

connected closely and directly with the bureau influences at the seat of government should be few; the postmasters are vastly less to be feared as agents of improper political control than are the various classes of "special" agents, and other like officials, such as the internal revenue needs, who dance upon wires thumbed at Washington.

5. Not less startling and serious than the several classes of facts already enumerated is that contained in the outlook for the national bank system. If the present rate of debt reduction is to be continued, it will be but a comparatively short time when there will no longer remain a basis of national bonds for securing their circulation. In the last annual report of Secretary SHERMAN, he not only recites with cheerful satisfaction the surplus applied to the reduction of debt in the fiscal year just preceding, and the amounts which would be available for the same purpose in 1880-81, and 1881-82, these amounts being in all over two hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars (\$254,000,000!) but he lays out the work of the sinking fund for ten years to come, and shows that, (inclusive of 1881-82,) this will liquidate \$520,904,707.58 of the principal of the debt! In ten years from the present date, so vast a sum as this will have been subtracted from the principal of the bonds by the sinking fund alone, as Mr. SHERMAN's programme proposes, and this is in reality but half, for with an average surplus of over ninety millions a year, as now afforded by the revenues, it is obvious that the reduction in ten years will be nearly one thousand millions. When it is considered that the whole bonded debt, on October 1st next, will be but fifty per cent. more than this anticipated ten years' reduction, (it will then stand at \$1,580,229,600, according to a recent statement,) the national banks may well begin to consider how they will stand, at the end of a decade, with regard to their circulation.

An analysis of the estimates of the treasury for the fiscal year that has just begun will show that, unless the present rapid reduction of the debt is insisted upon, there would be no great difficulty in squaring the account of income and expenditures, with the whole of the internal taxation omitted. Mr. SHERMAN estimated that the year from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, would show the following:

Total of Revenues,	.	.	.	\$350,000,000.00
Total of Expenditures,	.	.	.	259,924,882.08
Showing a surplus of	.	.	.	\$90,085,117.92

A little less than one-half of this surplus (\$41,659,840.20) he assigned to the sinking fund, under the acts of 1862 and 1870. For the collection of the additional \$48,445,277.72 no justification whatever is attempted.

Now while it appears that the estimated revenue from the internal taxes (\$130,000,000) is greater by nearly forty millions of dollars than the anticipated surplus, these two amounts can, by the exercise of the economy which ought to characterize the national management, be brought together without difficulty, and still leave a small surplus to be applied to the debt. Thus the estimated customs receipts are placed too low (\$195,000,000). With the present prosperity of the country, they have been, and will continue to be, considerably greater. It is safe to add five millions to this item, and very probably twice that increase will be realized. On the side of the expenses there are considerable reductions in the estimates. The interest on the public debt has been reduced, by the recent refunding operations, nearly fifteen and a half millions (15,411,164). If the internal taxation were abolished, the cost of its collection, which amounted in 1880 to \$3,657,105.10 would be entirely saved, with enough more in the expenses of the Department of Justice, on its account, to make the total of the item four millions. Here, alone, in these four particulars, one of revenue, and three of expense, there is twenty-four to twenty-nine millions accounted for out of the forty, and no careful and honest citizen need have difficulty in pointing out where as much more could be saved in the departmental expenses, thus permitting the entire abolition of the internal revenue, and leaving perhaps ten millions of surplus. Mr. Postmaster-General JAMES, to whose department an appropriation of \$3,630,757.90 is assigned in the estimates, thinks he can almost make it self-sustaining, and thus, by his single effort at economy, three millions would be lopped off the fifteen of deficit which we desire to get rid of. Equal effort among his colleagues of the Cabinet would bring about a corresponding result in their departments, and only inexcusable extravagance in Congress could defeat the desired consummation.

To abolish the internal taxation is not practicable before the end of the present fiscal year, since Congress must meet for the purpose. The ninety millions of surplus—it will probably be one hundred millions—anticipated by Mr. Sherman will therefore have been collected at the 30th of June, 1882. This will have met every requirement of the sinking-fund acts, and have paid off, in excess of them, fifty to sixty millions of dollars. Shall we not, at that time, be quite ready in every particular and for every reason to abolish entirely the war system of internal taxes?

AMERICAN SHIPPING IN THE EAST.

THE eighth monthly report of the State Department on Foreign Commerce is at hand, and foremost among its striking statements as to American commerce in foreign countries is a report from the United States Consulate at Canton, China, on the "Decline of American Shipping in Eastern Waters." Not one American vessel has been seen in that port for the last quarter reported, and but two during the previous quarter. The Consul reports that the decrease is as great in Shanghai and in other ports of China, indeed in all Asiatic waters. Twenty years ago at least half of the great commerce of India and China was conducted in American vessels, and for a long period previous to that time we had at least an equal position in the East with any one other nationality. Philadelphia and Boston, as well as New York, had direct sailing lines, and not only our own direct trade, but much of the carrying trade for other countries, was conducted in vessels of the United States. India and China were representatives of commerce on a greater scale, or with more valuable freights than Europe—that being the source of silks and fine cotton fabrics as well as of valuable dyes, drugs, etc.

The trade of the East in American vessels *via* Europe and Africa left us with the opening of the Suez canal, and all we now have of it is what comes *via* San Francisco, where there are still three or four steamers in the Australian line, sustained by appropriations for the mail service made by New South Wales and New Zealand. When these shall fail the line must be discontinued. There is nothing paid by our own Government to maintain this service, and although it may be the interest of the Australian Colonies to continue it, such liberality can scarcely be expected after existing contracts expire.

On every side the owners of American vessels are confronted by the presence of shipping of other nationalities enjoying specific advantages, which impose on them absolute disadvantages. The mail service of all other countries is well paid,—liberally paid,—and the lines of steamers by which it is carried can maintain themselves until commerce is created, even in opening communication with the remotest Colonial countries. The payment for the postal service is made with the purpose of aiding and creating commerce. In this effort the leading countries of Europe vie with each other, France, Germany, and Italy following as closely as possible in the lead of England. The United States alone neither solicit nor pay the mail service, nor use it as an aid to commerce.

The United States Consul at Canton writes that to abandon competition in steam vessels is to abandon two-thirds of the world's commerce in the east at the outset. He might have indicated a larger proportion, for it is certain that since the Suez Canal was opened the change to steamers has been more rapid than before, and that all that is really valuable in general commerce will be controlled by steam lines. To show the contrast of positions between the feeble shipping of the United States and the active commercial States of Europe, the consul cites England as paying \$4,000,000 yearly, France nearly \$4,000,000, Austria \$600,000, Italy \$1,250,000, and Belgium \$200,000 in support, severally, of the merchant marine of those countries. "Even China, which twenty years ago was not known as a maritime power, now pays thousands to our tens in support of a national merchant marine." With the advantages which a liberal policy and actual possession give to those countries now controlling shipping in foreign trade, it is not encouraging to consider the blind hostility and actual obstructiveness that has prevented our Congress from doing anything heretofore. We can only hope that an enlightened Executive and an unusually energetic Secretary of State may find some opportunity to at least redeem our national honor, if not actually to open foreign lines of travel.

LITERATURE.

RAWLINSON'S "ANCIENT EGYPT"

IT requires no little courage on the part of an author nowadays to enter the field of Egyptian history by the side of such laborers as Brugsch and Mariette, Lenormant and Wilkinson, Maspero and Lipsius. With these Canon Rawlinson does not indeed rank himself; he lays no claim to being an Egyptologist of the same force as the late Mariette Bey or Brugsch Bey, whose "Egypt under the Pharaohs" will always remain the base-book of Egyptian history, nor will the work before us (*History of Ancient Egypt*,—By George Rawlinson, M. A.,) be entered in the same category with

Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians." But Wilkinson's volumes, though incomparably the best English publication on the subject, are not only bulky and costly, but were written more than a generation ago, and the period that has since elapsed has been most fertile in research and discovery. (A new edition of Wilkinson, revised and corrected, it may here be said, has just been published.) Professor Rawlinson has long been known favorably as a student of ancient Oriental history, and a work on Egypt was naturally to be looked for from him, completing the circle already begun with his works on the great monarchies of the ancient Eastern world. He had enjoyed the advantages of Wilkinson's companionship, and that too, long after the distinguished Egyptologist had completed his own work. With an agreeable style and generally a sound judgment, and having already obtained a very wide *clientèle* of readers, there is perhaps no litterateur of the time so well fitted to write a popular work on the subject of ancient Egypt, its history and monumental remains, or whose book is so sure of awaking a lively interest in the matter. While he is orthodox, he is liberal. He is compelled by the exigencies of his subject and the demands of British respectability sometimes to soften, often to retrench; a defect only too noticeable to readers of the French and German books, and which, let it be said, hampers the author not a little by preventing him from contrasting with sharpness and effectively the civilization of that time and of this. But, for all this, the "History of Ancient Egypt" is a book to be spoken of with unreserved commendation, and one which will be received with respect and positive affection by a very large circle of readers.

The first volume is occupied with a description of Egypt itself and its people a conscientious and scholarly epitome of the labors of Egyptologists from Herodotus to Mariette and Brugsch, which, the reader will not find it difficult to imagine, admits of vigorous and graceful literary treatment. The country is described minutely but not tediously, with its physical features and climatic conditions, its productions and natural resources; then the people inhabiting it are passed under review, with their physical and mental characteristics. On the subject of their origin, Canon Rawlinson accepts the conclusion that they were immigrants from Asia, whose typical characteristics were, in the lapse of time, modified by intermixture with aboriginal populations, influences of climate, etc. From this, in due course, we pass on to descriptions of their language, the forms in which it was written, and their literature; their domestic life, art, architecture, science, industry, religion, manners and customs. It is only with the second volume that the "history" proper begins, the period it includes stretching from the still very uncertain earliest period, through the Middle Empire of the Shepherd Kings, down to the conquest by Cambyses, B. C. 527. The discussion of the chronology of the various records with which the second volume begins, is noteworthy for its clearness and use of moderation; it may be said that, without pronouncing an irrevocable opinion, Canon Rawlinson sympathizes apparently with Wilkinson and the writers who ascribe to the first dynasty a date more recent by some twenty centuries than that for which Mariette contends. Until the beginning of the fourth dynasty, when we enter the region of solid historical fact, he contents himself with recapitulating the testimony of the monuments; thereafter the narrative is practically consecutive, though, as everyone knows, there are intervals concerning which our knowledge is far from being positive and accurate—as for instance the origin of the Shepherd Kings, and the duration of their sway. The Shepherd Kings, be it said, are regarded as the Hittites, a Canaanitish people, led to invade Egypt by the desire of conquest or the pressure of incoming Asiatic populations.

A work of such magnitude, and having such an extended scope, naturally offers to the reviewer the same difficulty presented by Mr. Lowe's speech to the London reporter, who, being instructed, in view of severe pressure upon the paper's space, to give nothing but the points, complained despairingly that "it was all points." It may be said that Professor Rawlinson has a quick and genial eye for the admirable features of ancient Egyptian life—indeed we are not sure that his reader will invariably go with him to his ultimate conclusion, but in these possibly exceptional cases he is always so graphic and pleasant that one would not wish the passages expunged. Thus, though we may doubt whether the Egyptian civil service was in practice as admirable as it was in theory, we would not leave unread the description of the system not unlike that of China, "whereby persons of all ranks, even the lowest, were invited to compete for the royal favors, and by distinguishing themselves in the public schools to establish a claim for employment in the public service. That employment once obtained, their future depended on themselves; merit secured promotion, and it would seem that the efficient scribe had only to show himself superior to his fellows in order to rise to the highest position but one in the Empire." So, too, with regard to the favorable position of women under the Pharaohs, which, it is just possible, was owing to the carelessness of the males as much as to any nobler cause. "The relations of the sexes," says Canon Rawlinson, "were decidedly on a better footing in Egypt than in Athens, or most other Greek towns. Not only was polygamy unknown to the inhabitants of the Nile Valley, and even licensed concubinage confined to Kings, but woman took her proper rank as the friend and companion of man, was never secluded in a harem, but constantly made her appearance alike in private company and in the ceremonies of religion, possessed equal rights with man in the eye of the law, was attached to temples in a quasi-sacerdotal manner, and might even ascend the throne and administer the government of the country. Women were free to attend the markets and shops; to visit and receive company, both male and female; to join in the most sacred religious ceremonies; to follow the dead to the grave, and to perform their part in the sepulchral service." The incident of that really great woman and sovereign, Queen Hatassou, "the mystery to gods and men," the author of the famous Red Sea expedition, will readily occur to all readers as that of a woman fit to be ranked with the most illustrious of female sovereigns of any age.

In accordance with an excellent custom now gaining ground among English litterateurs, Canon Rawlinson has invoked the assistance of distinguished specialists, as Mr.

James Fergusson, in whatever refers to Egyptian architecture, Mr. R. Stuart Poole, on the relation of Egyptian Antiquity to the Bible, Col. Howard Vyse on the Pyramids, etc., with the desirable result of increasing the interest and authority of his work. New York: Scribner and Welford, 1881. Pp. 1150, with map, 261 illustrations, etc.

LANDOR.—By Sidney Colvin, M. A., Fellow of Trinity College and Slade Professor of Fine Arts, Cambridge.—In all the score of volumes in Mr. John Morley's admirably edited series of English Men of Letters, there is none which "fills a want" more distinctly than this of Prof. Colvin's. Landor's works are "caviare to the general," as My Lord Hamlet puts it; and Landor's life, long and well worth telling as it is, has only been very ill told indeed by Mr. John Forster, whose biography of Dickens, is really to be called "Passages from the Autobiography of John Forster, with Reminiscences of his Friends, Walter Savage Landor and Charles Dickens." The conjunction of the author of the "Pickwick Papers," the most popular writer of his time, and the author of "Imaginary Conversations," perhaps the most obscure and least popular of the first rate writers of the century, is not inapt, and Dickens, with the mania of his for turning all his friends into "copy," not even sparing genial Leigh Hunt or his own father, has given us a picture of the superficial characteristics of Landor, in Boythorn. Thus, in an elusive way, in Forster, in Dickens, in Emerson's "English Traits" and in Miss Kate Field's articles, in the *Atlantic*, on his last days, in Lord Houghton's "Monographs" and here and there in scattered essays, we get a series of side views of Landor's striking figure, but there is nowhere so full a sketch of his career and so adequate a portrait of his character as Professor Colvin has presented us with in the two hundred or so brief pages of this little study. Although Professor Colvin evidently seeks to be fair and ample in his critical and bibliographical remarks, we note that he nowhere refers to the noble study of Landor's work contained in Mr. Stedman's "Victorian Poets," nor does he mention the choice selection of Landor's lyrics made by Mr. Stedman and Mr. Aldrich, and published in America under the apt title of "Cameos." But we are getting pretty well used, nowadays, to the English ignoring or ignorance of American work; for most British writers the fifty millions of English-speaking people in these United States do not exist, or are but outer barbarians to be pelted, patted or pitied as occasion serves or the mood alters. It is only fair to say that these remarks apply only incidentally to Professor Colvin, and that his admirable monograph is nowhere disfigured by any of the impertinence toward American work which is to be seen in the writings of Mr. George Saintsbury, for instance. Prof. Colvin's book is a simple and straight-forward telling of the life story of perhaps the longest lived of all English poets. "It is not easy to realize that a veteran who survived to receive the homage of Mr. Swinburne can have been twenty-five years old at the death of Cowper, and forty nine at the death of Byron." After this statement, which reveals the absurd over-estimate contemporary British critics are inclined to put on Mr. Swinburne, Professor Colvin goes on to remind us that it is less than eighteen years since Landor put forth his last book, and that he put forth his first before Bonaparte was consul. In other words his literary career extended from 1795 to 1864. Professor Colvin traces his career with a keen and sympathetic pen, and sets forward precisely the strange originality of Landor's mind—an originality which made not only his writings, but his life, unlike that of any other author before or since. Indeed one is inclined to think that originality is the one great characteristic of Landor's work. As Poe has told us, originality has to be toiled for like any other quality, but in Landor's case the effort is scarcely to be observed.

This sketch of Landor is the twenty-third volume in Mr. Morley's series. Among the others in preparation are "Swift," by Mr. Morley himself; "Gray," by Mr. Edmund W. Gosse (to whom Mr. Morley has thus confided a poet he at first had reserved for himself); "Dickens," by Professor Ward, who has already written the sketch of "Chaucer"; "Berkeley," by Professor Huxley, whose volume on "Hume" in this series will be remembered; "De Quincey," by Professor Masson, the annalist of Milton's times; "Adam Smith," by Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M. P.; and "Bentley," by Professor R. C. Jebb. These last three books are likely to clash with the two series of philosophical monographs already in course of publication. Harper Brothers, New York. Macmillan & Co., London. Pp. 224.

THE AMERICAN REVISED VERSION.—In the "American Version of the Revised New Testament," just published under the competent editorship of Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, that justice has been done to the work of the American Committee which was withheld by the English revisers. As we have already said, the aim of the revision being absolute truth, and the suggestions by the American Committee always—as was to be expected, considering their national characteristics—going farther in the direction of absolute accuracy, it was our countrymen who came nearest to producing the ideal New Testament, and whose version commends itself most strongly to impartial readers. The English Committee merely advertised their own conservatism and illogical dispositions by relegating the "American list" to the appendix. The reader who was most thoroughly convinced of the soundness and propriety of our countrymen's suggestions, labored under the disadvantage of having to pick them out for himself and insert them in the text. This has been done for him by Dr. Hitchcock, who has produced the Testament that the most courageous and accomplished of the revisers contended for, with the compromise readings and renderings preferred by the English Committees collected in an appendix. As a specimen of the differences we may quote the tenth verse of the first chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians, in the three versions:

AUTHORIZED.—For do I now persuade men, or God? or do I seek to please men? for if I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ.

REVISION.—For am I now persuading men, or God? or am I seeking to please men? if I were still pleasing men, I should not be a servant of Christ.

AMERICAN VERSION.—For am I now seeking the favor of men, or of God? or am I striving to please men? If I were still pleasing men, I could not be a servant of Christ.

The "American Version," which is likely to become the accepted version, at least throughout this country, does not yield in typographical excellence and beauty to the English, and so far as we have had time to inspect it, is faultless. It seems to have escaped the attention of the critics in both countries that there is a stupid and conspicuous typographical blunder in the Oxford edition of the Revision at 1 Corinthians, iii., 5, which reads: "What then, is Apollos? and what is Paul? Ministers through whom ye Lord believed; and each as the gave to him." The word "Lord" has been dropped in "making up" the form, and inserted a line ahead of its proper place; it should come in after "each as the." New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1881. Pp. 495.

A FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY.—The latest volume of Mr. Howells' writings comes to us with this title, and, as is apparently now necessary to say of the fiction of every author, the most of it has already appeared in a magazine—in this case in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It seems somewhat of a pity that this should be the case so frequently nowadays, but we suppose the necessities of money-getting compel authors to sell their wares as many times as possible. Of "A Fearful Responsibility" we cannot say that we are enamoured, the plot of the story being most trifling, hardly more than an incident, about which it scarcely seems as if so much talk was necessary. The story certainly lacks interest, and the analyses of character are not sufficiently brilliant to make amends. In the second story of this volume, "At the Sign of the Savage," the reader can enjoy a hearty laugh and a continuous interest, for the little incident is most highly amusing and not spun out into monotonous thinness. A third story, "Tonelli's Marriage," a tender, charming little sketch that is thoroughly readable, completes the book. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1881. Pp. 255.

RANTHORPE.—The reader of Mrs. Gaskell's delightful *Life of Charlotte Bronte* will remember a passage in which the author of *Jane Eyre* bestows high praise on George Henry Lewes's novel of *Ranthorpe* (now republished by W. S. Gottsberger, New York). If, induced thereto by Miss Bronte's commendation, he then read the book, he will recall a feeling of disappointment on finding that Mr. Lewes had, unconsciously enough, in his own work illustrated the lesson he meant to convey: viz., the difference between aspiration and inspiration. As a story, *Ranthorpe* belongs to the Bulwer period, and the quotations, in ones, twos and threes, at the head of every chapter, add to the impression of artificiality which is everywhere manifest except in those passages in which the author gives his views of the literary calling: its duties and privileges, its responsibilities and rewards. When treating of such topics Mr. Lewes was always instructive and interesting, and for the sake of these bits of criticism and the good advice to young literary aspirants, it was well worth while to issue a new edition of the almost forgotten *Ranthorpe*.

D R I F T .

—The Berlin police have seized the German translation of Zola's "Nana."

—The *National Zeitung* of Berlin gives a little anecdote of Uhland and his wife, whose death was recently recorded. The narrator says that thirty years ago he was in the poet's garden at Tübingen when Uhland propounded with great gravity and emphasis the opinion that there was nothing in the world that had not two sides. "Yes," said his wife laughingly, "there is one thing that has only one side." "What is it?" asked the poet. "Your letters have never more than one side," was the mischievous reply, which completely conquered Uhland.

—A Transylvanian paper gives a short account of a large white marble slab, nearly forty inches square, which was lately dug up near Varhely, the site of the old Ulpia Trajana, bearing a Latin inscription. The inscription indicates that some wealthy Dacian had erected a temple to certain divinities of his race, whose names are set out, and had "added a kitchen" (*culinam subiunxit*).

—The Japanese papers report that a new palace for the residence of the Mikado is about being built at Yedo, which will be entirely of wood and will cost 5,600,000 yen (nearly \$5,600,000). There will be, however, a grand reception hall, in which all grand State ceremonies will be performed, which is to be built partly of tiles and partly of wood, at an estimated cost of 170,000 yen (\$170,000).

—A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* sends the following extract concerning a Lancashire custom—"A singular case came before the Clitheroe magistrates yesterday. Once a year the villages of Clipping go through the ceremony of electing as an imaginary mayor, the man who has distinguished himself by getting 'most drunk.' He is placed upon a chair, and a procession, headed by two intoxicated cornet players, and carrying mops, firearms, and painted sticks, is formed. The police summoned two men for taking part in the ceremony, as it was likely to create a disturbance. The cases were, however, dismissed, and one of the magistrates remarked that 'he approved of these old customs.'"

—One evening last week (writes a correspondent of the same paper) I met an old man and a boy returning from their day's work, the man aged 86, grandfather to the boy aged 14. I could not let them pass without reminding the old man that few people live to see their great-grandchildren—fewer still live to see them old enough to go to work for their living—but rarely indeed are they spared in strength to go to work beside them. In further conversation my old friend told me that he well remembered his great-grandmother, who was buried in 1802, at the age of 93, when he followed her to the grave, the funeral being impressed on his recollection by the fact that the service was read by the light of a lantern on a dark winter's afternoon. This hale old workman has thus seen seven generations.

—In consequence of the increasingly numerous cases of myopia developed in French schools through bad arrangement of seats and distribution of light, the Minister of Public Instruction has nominated a commission named De l'Hygiène de la Vue dans les Ecoles, whose subject will be to study the influence of the material conditions

of school arrangement on the progress of myopia, and to discover the means of counteracting the evil.

—M. Sardou, it is said, has just completed a new drama called "Arrive."

—A Congress of Keltiberian antiquaries is to be held at Madrid next autumn.

—Two Italian girl students, the Signorina Carolina Magistrelli, of Mantua, and the Signorina Evangelina Bottero, of Acqui, who had previously passed with great distinction examinations in Greek, Latin and Italian literature in the Roman University, have taken doctors' degrees in natural sciences.

—The annual award of the Prix de Rome has been made in Paris. No first prize is given, but two second prizes have fallen to MM. Bruneau and Vidal, and M. Missa has received honorable mention.

—A medical paper at Leipsic has been fined 100 marks and costs, at the suit of 75 homeopathic doctors for publishing a lecture delivered to a Berlin medical society, in which homeopathy was denounced as quackery and swindling.

—M. Mascart, the head of the Meteorological Office in Paris, has constructed and distributed a set of forms to all the telegraph offices, with the sanction of the Minister of Postal Telegraphy, for recording the observations connected with thunderstorms.

—Signor Alessandro Castellani has offered a supplementary collection of art treasures to the British Museum. It includes articles of personal adornment in bronze, ivory, crystal, gold and precious stones.

—The Duke of Albany (Prince Leopold) has been elected Queen's Trustee of the British Museum.

—The British Association is to be invited to hold the annual meeting for 1883 in Birmingham.

—The Manchester (England) Statistical Society have adopted a rule which allows the election of women as members.

—Several subscriptions, including a liberal one from Mr. Gladstone, have been received towards the proposed memorial to Bishop Berkeley in Cloyne Cathedral.

—The Russian Government have recently issued a map of the country to the northeast of Persia, in which the boundary of Russian territory is so marked as to take in Merv and its district.

—Lord Brabazon has given the sum of \$250 to the National Health Society for the purpose of placing seats and planting trees, in suitable positions in London, for the benefit of footsore pedestrians.

—Some one having written to the Professor at the Breakfast Table on the subject of free libraries, *apropos* of a proposal to establish one at Montreal, received the following reply: "Sir,—It would be a pleasure as well as a duty to afford you any information as to the influence exerted by free libraries and reading rooms in any communities where they have been in operation, especially in our own, if I felt competent to the task. I have nothing but my convictions that they must be and that they have been eminently useful. In the reading room belonging to our city library I see large

numbers of persons, silent, occupied, intent on the papers, magazines, reviews which are abundantly provided for them. They are at school with no master to pay. Great numbers of novels and story books are taken out, but no one of these which has not passed a censorship before being admitted to the shelves. This must afford more wholesome reading than the yellow-covered desperado stories of the bookstalls. Again, if a scholar, no matter how poor, wants to consult a rare and costly book, it is put into his hands, and he can sit down at a quiet table, or, in many cases, carry it to his home and keep it until it has given up whatever it has of useful matter for him. I have found this privilege inestimable; and when a library is once fairly begun, it becomes more and more valuable every year, as a matter of course, for it grows like a rolling snowball. Such a library is as necessary to a town as a nest is to a pair of birds. Scholars are sure to be hatched in it sooner or later, and in all such institutions you will see a good many old birds love to nestle and find themselves very warm and comfortable, whether they breed and sing or not.—I am, sir, very truly yours,—O. W. Holmes."

—The visit of Professor Langley to Arizona, in the Colorado Desert, is anticipated by Gibbon in Chapter 43 of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in the following words:—"Their calculations may perhaps be verified by the astronomers of some future capital in the Siberian or American wilderness."

—Mr. Collier, a Lancashire county-court judge, has just been called upon to adjudicate on the question, what is an engraving? Mr. G. F. Sargent, artist, sued Mr. E. S. Braddy, broker, of Liverpool, for 7gs., the price of a proof copy of the picture, "The Liverpool Flags." Mr. Sargent visited Liverpool in 1878 to paint a representative picture of commercial celebrities of Liverpool, and a number of gentlemen had their portraits taken for the purpose of being introduced in the picture. The defendant was one, and he signed a contract for a proof copy. The picture of "The Liverpool Flags" had been delivered to the defendant, who objected to pay on account of the way in which it had been produced, namely, by a cheaper process than ordinary engraving, the application of photography to each subject, and the subsequent aid of chemistry. The process was invented by a French gentleman named Goupil, and was known as photo-gravure. It was stated in the printed prospectus of the Liverpool picture that the reproduction for the subscribers would be by "Goupil's engraving process." Mr. Sargent gave evidence of these facts, and said he should speak of the reproduction by the Goupil process as "an engraving." Mr. Edward Grindley, Liverpool agent of M. Goupil, said the picture came fairly within the description of a copy or proof. He recommended the adoption of Goupil's process as the best for a picture containing a large number of portraits, because it reproduced the portraits more accurately. The defence was that the article delivered was not an engraving as contracted for. The judge said the contract was merely for a copy: but, even if the word "engraving" were used, the evidence was that what the defendant received was an engraving by a peculiar process. The contract had been satisfied. Judgment was given for the amount claimed.

—Most of the leading German papers have devoted sympathetic articles to the Stephenson anniversary, recently held in England, and there was acted for the first time at the National Theatre, London, a character study in three acts entitled "George Stephenson; or Labor and Prejudice," being an adaptation from the Swedish, though this hero of the stage seems to have about as much in common with the engineer of the Tyne as Monmouth with Macedon.

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